effective than one. However, one inoculation gave enough protection to prevent some cases and to modify others. The individuals who received two injections of the boiled serum were not only protected against hepatitis but they also developed antibodies against the disease.

Dr. Krugman also described a procedure employed to develop passive immunity to serum hepatitis. Using a special lot of Hepatitis B Immune Gamma Globulin supplied by Dr. Alfred M. Prince of the New York Blood Center he demonstrated that this preparation was extraordinarily effective in preventing serum hepatitis. In this study, 15 susceptible individuals were exposed to infectious serum; four hours later five were inoculated with standard Gamma Globulin and the remaining ten were given the special Hepatitis B Gamma Globulin. All ten who received the special Hepatitis B Gamma Globulin (HBISG) were protected against hepatitis. In contrast, Dr. Krugman said, the standard Gamma Globulin did not protect three of the five children who received it.

While these studies were conducted with a comparatively small number of participants and further testing is necessary, the results are significant, said Dr. Krugman, when one looks at other data.

"The absence of hepatitis in all four susceptible individuals who received two inoculations of boiled MS-2 serum and its absence in five out of ten who received one inoculation is impressive when compared with a 96 to 100 per cent attack rate when susceptible individuals were exposed to infectious MS-2 serum in the past," he stated.

The study of hepatitis has been carried on in a special unit at the Willowbrook State School where hepatitis has always been endemic among the patient population. While hepatitis in children is an extremely mild and non-disabling disease, in adults it is extremely debilitating and of long duration. The incidence of the disease has steadily climbed in the world population and in the past few years